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10	-	
11	SUPERIOR COURT OF STATE OF ARIZONA COUNTY OF YAVAPAI	
12	STATE OF ARIZONA,	CASE NO. V1300CR201080049
13	Plaintiff,	
14	vs.	DEFENDANT JAMES ARTHUR RAY'S REPLY IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO
15	JAMES ARTHUR RAY,	CHANGE PLACE OF TRIAL PURSUANT TO ARIZ. R. CRIM. P. 10.3
16	Defendant.	
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## MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

## I. <u>BACKGROUND AND ARGUMENT</u>

As this Court has recognized, the pretrial media coverage of this case has been extensive. See Hon. Warren R. Darrow, Under Advisement Ruling on State's Request for Order Directing All Parties to Refrain From Extrajudicial Comments "Gag Order" and Order Limiting Extrajudicial Statements, March 31, 2010, State v. James Arthur Ray, V1300CR201080049. The coverage has also been inflammatory and prejudicial, bombarding the public with a flood of sensational accusations instead of factual accounts. See Motion to Change Place of Trial at 3–8. Fueled by the improper public commentary of law enforcement, the press has vilified Mr. Ray—distorting the facts of the accident, inveighing against his character, and grossly misrepresenting events at prior sweat lodge retreats. See id.

In the wake of this media frenzy, Mr. Ray cannot receive "a fair trial by a panel of impartial and indifferent jurors" in Yavapai County, as the federal Due Process Clause and the Arizona Constitution require. *See State v. Atwood*, 171 Ariz. 576, 647 (1992) (citing *Irvin v. Dowd*, 366 U.S. 717, 722 (1961)). Prejudice is presumed, and a defendant constitutionally entitled to a change of venue, if "the publicity is 'outrageous,' or where it pervades the court proceedings to the extent they take on a 'carnival atmosphere.'" *State v. Befford*, 157 Ariz. 37, 39 (1988) (internal citations omitted). The relentless vitriol against Mr. Ray in the press meets both of these standards.

Mr. Ray respectfully submits that the record before the Court supports granting his motion. The pervasive prejudice caused by the media circus cannot be undone, and "in cases in which public emotion runs high or pretrial publicity threatens a fair trial, judges possess broad power to grant changes of venue." *Johnson v. Louisiana* (1972) 406 U.S. 366, 380. If however, the Court declines to grant the motion, Mr. Ray requests that it be without prejudice to renew the motion closer to trial, based on media coverage that ensues before the now-continued trial date, taking into account that media coverage occurring close in time to trial weighs in favor of a presumption of prejudice. *See, e.g., State v. Nordstrom,* 200 Ariz. 229, 239 (2001).

1	II. <u>CONCLUSION</u>	
2	For the foregoing reasons, Mr. Ray requests the Court grant his motion. To the extent the	
3	Court declines to do so, Mr. Ray requests the Court to rule without prejudice.	
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6	DATED: July 28, 2010 MUNGER, TOLLES & OLSON LLP	
7	BRAD D. BRIAN LUIS LI	
8	TRUC T. DO	
9	THOMAS K. KELLY	
10	By: Kely	
11	Attorneys for Defendant James Arthur Ray	
12	Copy of the forgoing mailed/faxed/	
13	delivered this 2010 day of July, 2010, to:	
14	Sheila Polk Vayanai Caynty, Attamay	
15	Yavapai County Attorney 255 E. Gurley	
16	Prescott, Arizona 86301	
17	By: WWWV	
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